IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph from page 3, line 24 to page 4, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The other methods include a method of using a surfactant to reduce the interference of precipitants (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 116996/1996), a method of using antibodies ~~antibodys~~ for precipitating lipoproteins other than HDL instead of the conventional precipitation reagent (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 96637/1997), a method of using carrageenan (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 121895/1997), and a method of using a sugar compound (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 301636/1995). These methods have problems such as formation of turbidity due to aggregation even in the case where normal serum is mixed, the requirement of aggregation lipoproteins other than HDL (LDL, VLDL, etc.) of which measurement is unnecessary, and the like. As a method of measuring cholesterols in LDL widely accepted in the field of clinical test, the method of Friedewald (Clinical Chemistry, vol. 18, pp. 459-502 (1972)) is known. According to this method, the amount of LDL cholesterol is determined by using the amounts of total cholesterols, HDL cholesterols, and triglyceride determined by enzymatic methods. This method, however, cannot be applied when the concentration of triglyceride is more than 400 mg/dl.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, lines 5-22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--On the other hand, either an ionic or nonionic selective activator may be used inasmuch as such a selective activator exhibits an action on lipoproteins to be reacted or determined to a different degree in which the selective activator exhibits an action on the lipoproteins for which reaction or determination is not desired. Polyoxyethylene (10)

octylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene higher alcohol ether, polyoxyethylene alkylene phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene alkylene tribenzyl phenyl ether, and the like can be given as examples. Particularly preferable selective activators are polyoxyethylene alkylene phenyl ether and polyoxyethylene alkylene tribenzylphenyl ether, which are known as surfactants exhibiting a strong reactivity with specific lipoproteins when reacted alone with these lipoproteins (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 313200/1997). As examples of commercially available products of these selective activators TRITON ~~Triton~~ X-100, EMULGEN ~~Emulgen~~ 709, Emulgen A-60, EMULGEN ~~Emulgen~~ B-66, heptane sulfonic acid, octane sulfonic acid, and the like can be given.--

Please replace the paragraph from page 14, last line to page 15, line 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--300 μl of a first reagent, a 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) containing 0.005% digitonin, was added to 3 μl of the sample. After 5 minutes, 100 μl of a cholesterol determination reagent (a second reagent), which is a 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) containing 0.2% TRITON ~~Triton~~ X-100, 1U/ml cholesterol esterase, 1 U/ml cholesterol oxidase, 5 U/ml peroxidase, 0.04% disulfobutyl-m-toluidine, and 0.004% 4-aminoantipyrine, was added.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 16, lines 1-6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The amount of cholesterol was determined and compared in the same manner as in Example 1, except that 0.005% Chol-AECM-Pullulan was used instead of digitonin as a first reagent and the surfactant (TRITON ~~Triton~~ X-100) in the second reagent was replaced with 1% EMULGEN ~~Emulgen~~ B-66. The results are shown in Table 2.--

Please replace the paragraph from page 17, line 22 to page 18, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Specifically, 300 μl of a fist reagent, a 50 mM MES buffer (pH 6.5) containing 0.005% (40 μM) digitonin, was added to 3 μl of the samples. After 5 minutes, 100 μl of a cholesterol determination reagent (a second reagent), which is a 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) containing 1% EMULGEN ~~Emulgen~~ B-66, 1 U/ml cholesterol esterase, 1 U/ml cholesterol oxidase, 5 U/ml peroxidase, 0.04% disulfobutyl-m-toluidine, and 0.004% 4-aminoantipyrine, was added.--

Please replace the paragraph from page 18, line 15 to page 19, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--On the other hand, cholesterol determination of HDL by the precipitation method (the comparative method) was carried out as follows. 200 μl of an aqueous solution containing 0.3% of sodium phosphotungstate and 2% of magnesium chloride was mixed with 200 μl of the sample. The mixture was centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes. 50 μl of the supernatant solution was mixed with 3 ml of a cholesterol determination reagent, which is a 100 mM MES buffer solution (pH. 6.5) containing 1% TRITON ~~Triton~~ X-100, 1 U/ml cholesterol esterase, 1 U/ml cholesterol oxidase, 5 U/ml peroxidase, 0.04% disulfobutyl-m-toluidine, and 0.004% 4-aminoantipyrine. The mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at 37°C to measure the absorbance at 600 nm, based on which cholesterols in HDL were determined. The results are shown in Table 4 and Figure 1.--

Please replace the paragraph from page 24, lines 3-9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--260 μl of a cholesterol determination reagent containing a selective affinity agent, consisting of a 50 mM PIPES buffer solution (pH 6.5) containing 0.0075% (60 μM) digitonin, 0.25% EMULGEN ~~Emulgen~~ B-66, 0.25 U/ml cholesterol esterase, 0.25 U/ml cholesterol oxidase, 1.25 U/ml peroxidase, 0.01% disulfobutyl-m-toluidine, and 0.005% 4-aminoantipyrine, was added to 2 μl of the sample.--

Please delete the original Abstract in its entirety and replace it with the substitute Abstract attached hereto.